number of Americans and Filipinos in the service were about equal, thirty years later for every American in the service there were sixty Filipinos. To provide for competent Filipino officials in particular fields, what were known as *pensionados* were given scholarships in the United States and Europe. On the return of these specially trained Filipinos, they were expected to serve the government in repayment for their educations. The elimination of Americans from the government service was accelerated by a very ingenious device known as the Osmena Law, by the terms of which those who applied for retirement before a certain date, since extended from year to year, became entitled to a gratuity. Large numbers of American officials availed themselves of this privilege because of the uncertainty of their tenure of office.

As the Government of the Philippine Islands passed out of existence, it was a government well prepared for the exercise of autonomous powers. Municipal, provincial, and legislative officials were practically all Filipinos. Except for American Justices of the Supreme Court, the judiciary was Filipino. Except for an American Governor-General and a few scattered American officials, the executive department was Filipino. American sovereignty was solely represented by an American Governor-General, an American Insular Auditor, and American members on the Supreme Court. With an easy transition feasible, all powers residing in these few American officials could be transferred to their Filipino successors and the government could be changed without

stopping or injuring its machinery.

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE [6]

No subject in American or Philippine politics has induced more heated and inconclusive debates. Reams of paper have

[6] Contrast Harry B. Hawes, *Phili^ine Uncertainty* (1932), with Daniel R. Williams, *The United. States and the Philippines* (1924).